## INTERESTING POREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK HERALD.

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Paris, July 18, 1843. Immediately after the termination of the insurrection, I told you that, from the best information I could obtain, the number of killed and wounded amounted to between 10,000 and 20,000; and since that time I have given you some accounts, placing it a little more than three thousand, from sources that ought to be quite responsible. The Constitution, of to-day, discusses the subject in full; and says that the numbers are not, and never will be, accurately known; that in the revolution of July, 1830, the fighting continued but two days, was limited to a comparatively small portion of the city, and yet the number of killed and wounded, as ascertained, amounted to seven thousand; and that from the facts already known, the great surface of the city where the fighting took place, its duration of four days, and its great ferocity, they regard 10,000 a low estimate. In this opinion I concur; and why the French are so anxious to diminish the number of the insurgents, and of the killed and wounded, is not apparent. What folly to talk about 40,000 insurgents, when there were more than 200,000, men and women; all Faris, east of Rue Montmartre. Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg, and most of the Banlieux, were insurgents, and this embraces one half of the city—of the population, I mean. Then, as to the killed and wounded; there were more than a bundred regular pitched battles, terminated generally by the bayonet. The 48th regiment of the line, out of ninsteen officers, had fourteen killed, and a National Guard told me of another that had but one hundred men unhurt, out of seven hundred who commenced the fight. There were nearer five hundred thousand men, including those that came from the country, engaged during the four days, at different period. In guarding the city, and fighting each other. The numbers, duration, f.rocity, space, rapidity of movement, uninterruptedness—all were far different mow than in 1830. Now both sides were well prepared with arms and ammunition; then only one side had arms at the commencement. Certainly 1 should be glad to believe that the numbers were as small as some now represent them, but I bave given you my impressions, and still have no doubt about their correctness. A very intelligent French gentleman with whom I am intimate, two days ago assured me that no more than 400 had been killed, and 600 or 700 wounded. I had been just reading the remarks of the President of the Assembly, in which he informed the Assembly, in which he informed the Assembly that 1500 then remained in certain hospitals, which he named and had visited. M. Dance, another representative, died of his wounds yesterda yet the number of killed and wounded, as ascertained, amounted to seven thousand; and that from the fact already known, the great surface of the city where the reading the remarks of the President of the Assembly rin which he informed the Assembly that 1500 then remained in certain hospitals, which he named and had visited. M. Dance, another representative, died of his wounds yesterday. A great proportion of the balls wounde in another, and they made had wounde. A great many wounds prove to be mortal, that at first were than younds prove to be mortally. Only one general, in command, I believe, Secaped, General Lamoreceive. There is no record of such a slaughter among the efficie in the history of France. It equals that of our own brave heroes at Buena Vista, and I do not intend to mislead any one, nor to permit the army fell, killed or wounded. I refer to this with some additional attention, because facts are interesting, and I do not intend to mislead any one, nor to permit where the fighting took place, who estimate the among the efficient consideration that things are spoken and that the killed and wounded constitute the major part. I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 4000; that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 4000; that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800 that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800 that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800 that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800 that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800 that I do not believe it; others estimate those actually shot by the government, not in battles, as 3 000 to 800

Emcute in the National Assembly-Guards Mo-

Our party. At this hour the result is not known. Bit do not understand the importance of the elec-

Sected by the Thiers party, and Marrast for the objet party. At this hour the result is not known.

Red onto understand the importance of the election, except as a mere expression of opinion—and pretty indefinite in that—for the President never appoints committees; they are always chosen by the Arsembly, or drawn by lot.

The Guard Mobile has immortalized itself. The public admiration for its conduct grows stronger and stronger. Composed as it is of young lads, generally from 16 to 22 years old—more generally from 17 to 19—it was not ey —ad that they would take the front of the battle; it they did. Those decorated with the Cross of Honor are from 15 to 23, and already they have been scattered in pictures containing their profiles to the four corners of the world. General Cavaignac has adopted the youngest of them, a lad of 15. He thinks that the General saw him fight, whilst looking out of a window, but he says he did not know it when he was fighting. These Guards are to be sent a little way out of the city for the present; for the insurgents shoot one, whenever they can get an opportunity, day or night. There was no limit to the bravery of these boys. One of these lads, who rushed in among the insurgents, and brought off their flag, fell just as he returned to his company. They took him up, supposing he was dead. He said "No; I am not hurt, but could not help falling." But he was still holding on to his flag. From such materials, another Napoleon would make his Marshals.

The Archduke John has been received with great consideration, at Frankfort; and has issued an address to the German people, full of good sense and feeling. It is said that Bavaria, and the King of Prussia, are inclining to adopt the ground assumed by Hanover; but this would come with an ill grace from him, who was a candidate for the Vicarage. The Vicar has appointed one minister from Austria, to from Prussia, and the other from Bavaria, I think. There is another Assembly at Pesth, the capital of Hungary, which is the first offet we would was

Paris, July 19, 1848. France and England on the Slave Question. France proposes to pay for the negroes liberated the Isle of Bourbon, 800 francs per head; at Martinique and Guadaloupe 500fr; at Cayenne 150fr. At this rate even, it would cost something o pay for all in the United States, if their owners ould part with them. Three millions, at one undred dollars each, would amount to three huned millions, which would not be a large sum; out at \$500 each, it would amount to fifteen hundred llions, which would be pretty large. I suspect their verage value to their owners is between these two nms-perhaps seven or eight millions would pay their ir value. Will the North pay its fair proportion of his sum to accomplish this grand purpose? Divided mong the States, it would probably give New York ing the States, it would probably give New York yabout fifty millions, which she could pay without at exertions. The indebted States to be sure, idifical it more sensibly, as the nortion to each State id amount to some millions. But France has graph with the measure, and probably, at some future, with the consent and approbation of some, or all, he States, something of the kind may be effected in United States, of course, the consent of the scholars of States must be obtained, as well as of the

paying States. But, I perceive, that the English are now recommending free scope to the slave trade. They say, the slavers hither to have had small vessels, little water and provisions made long passages, and gave so little rorm; and so closely have the negroes been crowded that it has caused the death of thousands; and that there evils have been greatly aggravated by the fact that the slave trade has been denounced and endangered by the presence of an English squadron upon the African coast; and they therefore recommend that the squadron be withdrawn; thatlarger and more airy ships be prepared for the African service; that the danger of the slave trade be thus diminished; that the English slave dealers may give a comfortable voyage to the African, instead of confining him, as the Brazilians have done. As these recommendations are boldly advanced now by the ministerial and other presses in England; and as the English want slaves, at this time, for their several islands, what influence these recommendations may have upon the public mind, upon both sides of the Atlantic, in renewing the slave trade and making it popular on the ground that the passage will be more comfortable for the slaves, remains to be seen. This is not the recommendation of a solitary press; it is followed up and pursued, and repeated, and a commission has been engaged in taking voluminous testimony upon this point. The witnesses say, that one carge saved will pay for three or four lost; that to excape the may, it is necessary to make longer voyages; have less water, food, room and other conveniences, and that the negroes arrive in such a horrible condition that they cannot walk, and that the vessel is so filtly that the is frequently burnt. All these witnesses are slave dealers mostly merchants, who have retired, or exporter-in the businesses, say the Americans; and all concur to recommending a withdrawal of all restriction upon the trade, and the commission and the press adopt the same views. I have referred to this matter before because I t

Paris, July 19, 1848. The French Generals-The Ladies and their Dogs-Irish Insurrection for October -- Austrian Assembly, &c., &c.

Generals Bedeau and Damasme are slowly recovering; the former, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, will not be able to enter upon his duties for some time; while the latter, with his thigh amputated, is yet in a critical condition. General Brea, shot dead, and General Damasme, were successively placed in command over Col Thomas of the line, on the south side of the river, and both were shot, leaving Col. Thomas twice in command of the troops, who finally achieved a complete triumph, exposing his person in the most daring manner, in a great number of charges upon different barricades, and escaped unburt. He has been promoted for his good

The ladies in Paris all promenade, tied to a dog. If our ladies wish to be fashionable, they must buy a dog. large or small. 'tis not material, get a very handsome string for him, and if large, put a muzzle on his nose; give their children to a nurse, and devote their whole attention in the house and out, to their dog. When walking with the dog, if he wants to stop, trey must do the same, for it is the fashion in Paris—which, some American ladies in Paris imitate. What more delicate, than to wait upon a deg for a lady; in company or out, it is all the same, the dog must be attended to It is a sure sign of a lady. A dog is more necessary here, than was a bishop in New York. Accounts from Havre, show that large shipments have been made, likely to the United States.

Paris July 10, 1848

Paris, July 19, 1848. Changes in the Cabrnet, &c, &c .- Flotte, the Cook,

and his Master—Col. Barbes.

M. Marie has been appointed Minister of Justice. in the place of M. Bethmont, who resigned in consequence of ill health. M. Marie appears to be the only one of the old Executive that has outlived the shipwreck which that body experienced Lamartine, Arrago, Ledru Rollin, and Garnier Pages, have not been heard of since the hour of their fall, except the former. in his attack upon Napeleon before the Committee of Foreign Affairs.—Whether rightfully or wrongfully, this bod—of men died of contempt, in their condition of Executive Commission. That General Cavaignae will have a hard task to outlive the influences that will be brought to bear upon him and retain popularity sufficient, at the end of his provisional term, to reach the permanent Preridency, is more than probable. Yet he is on the best road to do so, for the French prefer an arbitrary chief to a stupid or incompetent one. Armand Marrast, Lacrosse and Dufaure are the candidates for the Presidency of the National Assembly, vacated by the appointment of M. Marie. The National represents Marrast, and Dufaure belongs to the Thiers party and is represented by the Constitutionnel, and is what the 'Reforme' call the re-actionist party, which means that they wish to restore Louis Philippe or the Count de Paris; but I do not consider this allegation to be true. I believe this class of men most sincerely desirous of supporting the republic, and of making it strong and respectable. Between a republic of the insurgents land a monarchy, I suppose they would choose the latter, as they would certainly lose their heads under the former. Among the other curiosities perpetrated by the insurgents, they had their officers of government agreed upon. and for the President of the republic was Flotte, a cook in one of the eating establishments in the city, and the ministers were all selected from the sawe class; so that had Col. Barbes, with his yellow trousers and white gloves, been set at liberty, he would find himself ousted and Flotte, the cook, in the place which was assigned for him, we believe, at the insurrection. This idea of having a common oook, with his greasy fingers and the men's blue frocks in the palaces of the kings, and using the carpets and furniture, seemed to the French har seemed to think it truly odd. To see the workwomen's caps and th Pages, have not been heard of since the hour of their fall, except the former. in his attack upon Nape-

Paris, July 19, 1848. Letter of General Changarnier-Expenses, from the

records of Lowis Philippe—Sale, &c.

The National Guards had been called upon by General Changarnier, their new commander, to receive the honors which the government proposed o pay them for their gallantry and good conduct: nd to designate those regiments that had so bravely conducted, from those which had not responded to the call. But the colonels of the regiments answered, that the Assembly had voted that they had merited well of their country, and they desired no other honor. To this the General return the following answer, which I translate:

"My DEAR COLONEL :- Monsieur, General Cavaig-

ted the observations, which, in the name of many of his colleagues, the colonel of the 4th legion has addressed to me, the 6th of July, persists in thinking that it is proper to give to the Ga. de Nationale the decorations which it has so well merited, in the days of June. If, in depriving of all recompense the National Guards, who have fought for order and for society, we could leave out this bloody and sorrowful page in our history, then patrictic hearts would rejoice. But this deplorable recollection being unhappily indelible, we cannot separate, in the partition of distinctions of honor, the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and the Army, so united during the combat. M. the President of Council, having, I repeat to you, taken a decision to which many of the legions have already submitted, I do not doubt that you will put me in a condition to exsents their orders, not solely with the obedience which we owe to them, Lut with the warmth which I am authorized to expect from your patriotism, and your concillating and sulightened spirit. Accept, my dear colonel, the spurance of my sentiments, truly, distinguished and affectionate.

This government is publishing occasionally some of the expenses of Louic Philippe's administration, as well as some of his correspondence. Among other expenses of Louic Philippe's administration, as well as some of his correspondence. Among other expenses of Louic Philippe's administration, as well as some of his correspondence. Among other expenses, are those of fortifying Paric, which amount to 140,000,000 francs, which appears to me to be a very reasonable sum. The wall and ditch around Paris measure about fourteen miles, and coat 50,000 francs. The land cost 17,472 000 francs. The balaince was spent on magazines, hospitals, barracks, &c. &c. There are magazines to hold four million pounds of powder. About three-fifths of the distance of the forts, as 12 to 9. There is another item of expenditure, of a very different character. Besides the cost to France, the city of Paris paid, in PARIS, July 20, 1848. Tableaux Vivans in Paris.

I have seen some discussion in the American papers upon the subject of "tableaux vivans," exhibiting in New York. We have had them here in the purity and perfection of nature-fourteen or fifteen young guls, from fifteen to twenty years old, two or three young men, and three negroes, have been exhibiting in all the charms with which nature has clothed them, without any of the drapery of art. The police were informed of these exhibitions. entered while the exhibition was proceeding, and after it had finished, arrested the managers and the "tableaux vivans" themselves. Upon their trial, the managers were called upon to explain what part of the divine art were called upon to explain what part of the divine art of painting, poetry, or sculpture, they elucidated in these representations; and he responded, giving his explanations of the effices fulfilled by each of these representations, either singly or in groups—their histories, character, &c. &c.; and by these explanations, and the testimony of the girls, it appeared that several of these females had thus been employed since they were four, five and six years old; but after a full hearing, the court fined the managers 100 frances each; some of the older "tableaux vivans" 16 francs each, and the younger ones they discharged on account of their youth. I believe these figures were generally from fally; where I think the manners of society are a little freer than even in Paris; and where young ladies, in imitation of Pauline, sit hours and days for young geniemen to take their full length portraits; and where those who have good figures receive their daily pay for so doing—not exceeding a franc or two—such is the price which modesty pays for the developement of the fine arts and personal vanity. I appreciate the value of paintings as highly as any one; but it seems to me that too great a price may be paid for them—or for "tableaux vivans." The latter is a little beyond the manners of Paris, where ideas are quite free, and the taste for the fine arts will be gratified at almost any expense. Here they exhibit in statuary and paintings man and woman as they exist; but they do not admit the public representation of living nature, in that form. The French taste is accustomed to these exhibitions from their infancy—they look upon them as upon marble, and with the same indifference—there is no shock, no thought, no recoil from the image created. Such is public mind; and yet when taste has been so long and so thoroughly cultivated, and has learned to look only at the excellence of the pieture, that taste will not admit the living original. With us it is very different, and what we have lost in a cultivated public taste for of painting, poetry, or sculpture, they elucidated in these

Paris, July 20, 1848. Election of President of the Assembly-Parties-

Proudhom and his Doctrines. My letters will be again deposited to-day for the mail. Yesterday Armand Marrast was chosen President of the Assembly upon the second ballot. His vote was 411 to 334 for La Crosse, and 20 for M. Bac. The first vote was 386 for Marrast, 341 for La Crosse, 84 for Bac. La Crosse was the candidate of the Thiers party; Bac of the extreme radicals; Marrast of the administration; yet I do not consider Thiers in opposition to the administration by any means; though he is not in its counsels, nor are his particular friends in the cabinet, yet he and his friends have great strength in an Assembly so his friends have great strength in an Assembly so nearly divided, and in which they have an advantage in experience and talent developed. The socialists, as a body, appear to have diminished in power and numbers very much, since the affairs of May and June, and Proudhom alone seems to stand forward to advocate their doctrines. The sentiments of this man, put forward in argument before the committee upon his motion, to seize one-third of all the incomes of individuals in France, and appropriate one-sixth to the State, and one-sixth to the poor, are startling, to use no stronger term. He says he considers property, like Christianity, a thing wearing out; that both will soon cease to exist; that they are a great tax, and great evils to society, and in an improved condition of society they will have no existence. Thus he lays the axe to the root of the tree boldly, and declares the object of his measure proposed to be, to hasten the coming of that state of the world. What a fanatic; or what a villain; probably both. This man has been elected in Paris by about one-half the number of votes given for the highest candidate upon the list; but he could not now be chosen. And we have been told such maniacs as this man aided in bringing about the insurrection, by filling the streets and shops with their prints, filled with such kind of doctrines, and their ceansequences; for, where Chi.it'anity and property are abolished, there all organizations and laws for their creation and protection become a dead letter. Families will cease to exist—to inherit—the distinction between meum and fuum will be abolished, not only in reference to property, but to everything else. Wives, husbands, children, fathers and mothers, mine and thine, will have no existence. All obligation to support or to protect will cease to exist, and the human family would become a congregation of barbarians—worse than that—wild beasts—for the savages have some idea of mine and thine, will have no doubt that they are marchists, atheists, and the enemies of the nearly divided, and in which they have an advantage in experience and talent developed. The socialist

OBSERVER

PARIS, July 20, 1848. Change in the Administration of Paris-The French and their money matters-Public Places

The President had abolished the office of mayor and re-established that of mayor of the Seine and the man he has selected appears to give uni versal satisfaction. Certain it is, that General Caraignae was not satisfied with the expenses of M. Marrast, who has run the city into debt in an extravagant manner; and although they have strucoff the duty on meats and some other articles brought

so monopolite as to keep up the prices-and so they put the money into their pockets. There are to be stands established, where the poor can buy at low rates and without profit; and the monopoly is to be removed. I do not know how much consideration is to be given to circumstances and constraint for the sake of preserving the peace; but certain it is, that that the finances were badly managed by the Provi-sional Government. According to present appear-ances, great allowance is to be made, but making them all, there appears to have been great waste of the pub-lic funds. This feature has tarnished their reputations, and will weigh them down for time to come; but the French, though excessively exact, and contracted even in their private views of pecuniary matters, are extravagant in their drafts upon the public treasury. They act as if that was an inexhaustible fund; and there seems to be a rivalry, even now, in getting a credit opened at the treasury, and yet I have never metany people so exact in their private negotiations. The world speaks of the Yankees as shrewd and close—stingy' as the expression more generally is—but the Yankees do not nesitate over dollars as the French over sous—and a sous answers all the purposes of liberality, charity, and change in Paris, where it would require shillings and dollars in the United States I have not seen any people so ingenious in making a little sum answer for a great display as the French. I have seen no such economy in any part of the world. I never knew what economists was till I came to Frauce, nor what exaction was in money matters—sous are divided into centimes, and no one of them lost in making change, but are regarded with the care of dollars with us. And yet the expenses in Paris are very considerable—quite as great as may be supposed; but this exactness which would ruin the reputation of any Yankee, is carried out in all respects. Does a Frenchman give to a beggar, the church, the wounded, &c. &c. it is a sous—reldom beyond a two souis piece, which is a common coin also; but this gifts are quite numerous, perhaps, but those exact and limited—I speak of street gifts—for wealthy merchants contributed bountifully, as did a vast many others to the wounded in the Hepublic at an early day after the Revolution. If yougo to a French church, you pay two sous for a chair; if an English one—a franc for while the English give freely, [they extort in the same or a greater proportion. A dollar in Paris is worth a pound sterling in London, which amounts to the robbe y of strangers. Vith all the exactness of the French, there is no extortion practiced upon strangers. Less money tions, and will weigh them down for time to come; but the French, though excessively exact, and contracted

Paris, July 20, 1848.

Latest News. That Russia has entered the Danubian territory with a strong force, and a hostile purpose, there is no doubt. There have been many and some conflicting statements, but I regard the question as settled upon both points, and it has occasioned a general uneasiness throughout Europe. That France will act upon this contingency, is more than probable; depending, of course, upon what she ascertains to be the sentiment of the eight to welve millions of people whose territory has been invaded, and perhaps the sentiments of the German States. This Russian movement will be felt, perhaps, as severely on the Rhine as ou the Seine; and how far England will acquiesce in it, will depend upon her prospects for a division of the benefits. This act of Russia endangers the peace of Europe; it may bring on a European war. Europe will not see Russia attempting to extend her dominions, and to crush smaller states, without interfering. While her power is comprehended and respected, France does not fear Russia, in the present state of public sentiment in Europe. With Germany, France will not fight Russia, if it can be avoided, with Germany hostile, or even neutral, that is, unless Russia should directly invade her rights. At Constantinople, the Russian influence has prevented the ambassador of the French republic, frem being recognised; and France will have no objection to interfering with the projects of Russia upon the Danube, from various considerations. The attention of Europe will be directed to that point, for the present; and active measures will be adopted to check the progress of Nicholas at this point. But he is in condition, while Europe has yet to prepare.

The latest news from Calabria, does not tend to confirm the extent of their success over the troops of Ferdinand, which was, at first, represented—it leaves the issue doubtful; and the proceedings not very important. Neither is there any authentic account from Charles Albert, of much time and public confidence, that I consider his success greatly endangered, and his ultimate defeat not im-England will acquiesce in it, will depend upon her

preparations to attack Verona. He has lost so much time and public confidence, that I consider his success greatly endangered, and his ultimate defeat not im-probable. Yet all is, t present, uncertainty; and the mails are expected daily to bring important intelligence from the field of battle.

mails are expected daily to bring important intelligence from the field of battle.

The civil war is progressing moderately in Spain. The government shoot all they can catch; and the other party, we have the authority of the English press for saying, will do the same; but we do not need any authority to inform us that the Spaniards will shoot each other in their civil wars, as do the Indians and all savage tribes. They seem to act as if their race was not running out fast enough, and needed the aid of the musket to hasten the measure. This is a mere war among chiefs in Spain, which involves no principle, except who shall have the privilege of living out of the public treasury; and whether Lord Palmerston shall be gratified in overthrowing the existing administration for sending away his minister, and refusing his advice—and in the present posture of European affairs, therefore, is quite unimportant, except to those who lose or win where heads are the stakes. Lord Palmerston will not go there himself, and, therefore, his bead is not in danger—from the Spanish at least—and there is more to apprehend from the English chartists than from the Spanish.

The committees of the assembly are engaged in discussing the measury s to be applied to the clubs and the

than from the Spanish.

The committees of the assembly are engaged in discussing the measures to be applied to the clubs and the press; although the question is still open there will be some stringent law applied to both. The design will be to have it temporary, but the strong arm will be reresent to govern France. The public it, and is prepared for it, and this regime will be much more quiet and respectable than civil war. I think all merchants doing business with France may safely act upon the supposition that order will be maintained, and quiet preserved, while General C. is at the head of the state.

BERLIN, July 11, 1848. The s ate of Prussia may be compared to that of patient who has just passed from a high fever to the languor of convalescense, and whose frame is still suffering from the inroads of disease. The worst symptoms have subsided, or appear under a modified aspect, but the enemy may yet be lurking in the constitution, and a relapse would be fatal to the invalid, whose strength is not equal to sustain

a fresh attack. The new m nistry, of which Hansemann is the primum mobile, though he has not thought fit to assum, the title of Premier, seems to be breaking down under the same difficulties that led to the dissilution of the Camphausen administration. The first of these is the want of confidence, the second, the want of money, or rather, the second is occasioned by the first, which is rather, the second is occasioned by the first, which is increased in its turn by the reaction arising from the second. There is a protound distrust pervading all classes—a distrust of the stability of the Prussian monarchy, of the German Confederation, of peace and order in general, of everything and everybody. It is felt that a strong effort is requisite to save a nation palpitating under the threes of a new birth, and writhing in the agenies of emancipation from centuries of political enthralment; but this is not to be attained by a more burst of frantic enthresian, watch expropries. in the agenies of smancipation from centuries of political enthraiment; but this is not to be attained by a mere burst of frantic enthraisam, which evaporates without leaving a trace of its short-lived existence. Leaders are wanted—practical men, not dreamers—men of action, not men of the closet, covered with the dust of that profitiess science which has done more harm to Germany than ages of ignorance. Such leaders, unfortunately, are not forthcoming. Had the King of Prussia been a man of spirit and energe, capable of stemming the tide, instead of being borne away by it, he might have performed a splendid part, and have easily raised hemself to that pre-eminence which his house has been so long striving for; but his irresolution and political tergerations have proved fatal to him, and the election of Archduke John bids fair to reduce him to the rank of a vassal prince, while the star of Austria, though lately cellipsed and almost extinguished, is once mere in the ascendant.

The deficiencies of the Prussian Ministers may find some excuse in the overwhelming difficulties that surround them, but their want of candor and openness must disgust the most unprejudiced. With the Scylla of Democracy yawning on one side, they are not always sufficiently anxious to avoid the Charybdis of Absolutism which threatens them on the other; and hence their endeavors to gloze over the malpractices of the old regime, and to cover its nakedness with the broad mantle of Christian charity. Only think, for instance, of M. Hansemann's telling us to-day that the Frussian finances have always been in the most admirable order, that they are even now in a more satisfactory state than those of any other country in Europe, that—to unquestionable—"the demands of the present have not unquestionable—"the demands of the present have not

unquestionable—"the demands of the present have not exhausted the savings of the past;" and in the same breath propesing an income tax, to be levied from all persons possessing an annual income of more than 400 thalers, (about 300 dollars, American money), and, to

cap the climax, a forced loan, after having failed in producing anything worth mentioning from a volun-tary one. A most satisfactory state the finances must be in, sure enough, to render such measures indispen-

cap the climax, a forced loan, after inaving failed in producing anything worth mentioning from a voluntary one. A most satisfactory state the finances must be in, sure enough, to render such measures indispensable.

The hostilities against Denmark continue to be carried on in the same lukewarm and dilatory manner as ever. The interference of tingland and Russia appears to have paralyzed the energies of both parties, and since the retreat of General Wrangle's army from Jutland the operations have been confined to a series of merches and ceuntermarches, without meaning a result; the war languishes, and, 'like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.' If reports are to be credited that have been in circulrition here for the last week, a three months truce is about concluding, to be followed by a peace, on conditions which will leave the whole affair in state que, like the right of search was at the treaty of Ghent, to be settled at some future opportunity. The fact is, that the question at issue turns entirely upon what is to be done at the demise of the present King of Denmark, and, his Majesty being now only in the fortleth year of his age, it strikes one as rather about the carnequences of so remote a contingency. Yet this is what the Germans and Danes have been doing for the last three months, and it is really time to put an end to so uncessonable a quasble. Prussia especially, altex quandering the remains of an impoverished treasury, and undergoing a vexatious and ruinous blockade of her ports, in a quarrel in which she has no earthly interest, must be vanxious to extricate herself from an entranglament which she been involved in, more in obedience to the dictates of popular clamor than from any motives of sound policy.

We are still in the very midst of a commercial crisis or rather stagnation that threatens to become perennial and far exceeds those temporary pressures of the money market so common in the United States. Even during the panic of 1837, when shin-plasters were the order of the day, and as

ALBANY, August 3, 1848. The Buffalo Convention-The Necessity of Nominating Judge McLean-The Reason for Repudiating Van Buren.

There has never been a time when the politicians of the capital city were so filled with perplexity and embarrassment, as at present. Old associates, who have acted together for scores of years, and have devised plots and plans for accomplishing certain political objects, now find themselves in direct opposition. They scarcely ean approach each other in confidence; all their former associations are disbanded, and in accosting each other, it is ten chances to one, if a political enemy is not encountered-high words ensue, and an enmity created at parting. Standing aloof from all connexion with either faction, I occupy an eminence, from which can be viewed with the utmost impartiality, the character, course, intentions, and proceedings of all the various political backs, who assume to dictate, and lead the masses. I discover that portion of the democratic party who support Cass and Butler, gliding quietly along, without suffering themselves to become excited with the free soil humbug, the all absorbing topic of discord, and the only disturbing element in the coming contest. When accosted, they only exclaim—Arnold, Burr, and Van Buren—"par noble fratrum." They view with stoic fortitude the Kiskenny fight between the barnburners and abolitionists, and appear perfectly indifferent whether the black voters unite upon Giddings, Fred. Douglass, or Van Buren. They see that New York is lost to Cass, and are, therefore, prepared to yield the electoral vote of the State to either Taylor, McLean, or anybody else. The Cass democrats are the only quiet and peaceable politicians utmost impartiality, the character, course, intenin the city, and do not intend to resort to any ex-ertions to obtain the State.

The last letter from General Taylor has given

The last letter from General Taylor has given no satisfaction that he is any more whig than he was when writing to Sken Smith, Birkey, Dr. Clarke, Delony, W. G. Wood, Col. Mitchell, or the Richmond Republican. The whigs imagined that he would declare himself an ultra in his reply to Governor Morehead; but their disappointment is so great, that measures have been taken to unde with the whigs of New England, Ohio, &c., and present a force so formidable at Buffalo, as to nominate Judge McLean. Should this be effected, it is freely acknowledged here, that the Judge would carry the largest vote of any other candidate in the Eastern States, in Ohio, and in New York. He is claimed as an orthodox whig, as an original free soil man, and as a consistent abolitionist of long standing. He has no revenge to gratify—no rival to defeat, and no ambition unattained. He has never been under a "load of hay," nor had an impertinent son, rambling to and fro, for four years, preaching treason to the people. The gratify—no rival to defeat, and no ambition unattained. He has never been under a "load of hay," nor had an impertinent son, rambling to and fro, for four years, preaching treason to the people. The judge will come before the electors with clean hands, and with principles uniform and consistent. His friends will not ask votes from a class of people whom he has constantly abused for thirty years, nor ask them to abandon party ends for his own personal gratification. He has no "heir apparent" to whom he wishes to bequeath patronage and power. The whole country know Judge M'Lean's principles—he has never disguised them—never been accused of being a "dough face"—a man with one set of principles for the North, another for the South. But he has always stood firm and unmoved in the faith which he professed, without any variableness, or even a shadow of turning. If the Free Scil Convention, which will soon assemble at Buffallo, desire a leader possessing honesty, capacity and integrity—if they desire a representative of their principles—if they desire a representative of their principles—if they desire a man for a candidate who never yet uttered an untruth or deceived a friend—then will the upright, righteous, and undeviating Judge M'Lean receive such nomination.

A meeting of the whigs who still adhere to principle is called for to-morrow evening. The call is made by such staunch men as James Kidd, Tunis Van Vechten, John D. Livingston, Judge William Parmilee, Thomas B. Ridder, &c., &c. Invitations have been sent to Culver, Greeley, Giddings, Webster, Governor Briggs and several others; and they will all be present, either in person or by letter. The Hon. John J. Slingerland, member of Congress from the Albany district, has already responded in favor of the object, and is expected also to be present. His firm and manly adherence to the principles of his party will produce a greater effect upon the masses than the example of any other man in the country. His popularity with his country constituents is unbounded, and by

every Southern interest—even went so far as to arrest the public mails, and establish a censorship over them, rather than suffer intelligence to reach the South. Would any Southern slaveholder have done more? Would John C. Calhoun have ventured farther? No President who ever occupied the chair, was ever so subservient to slavery as the chair, was ever so subservient to slavery as Van Buren. None of the Presidents from the Southern States, where personal interests might dictate them, ever attempted to intercept the peo-ple's scaled mails, to prevent Northern publications soil? Did he not vote for the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, when the Wilmot provi-so was repudinted? On what occasion, or in what place, did he ever utter a sentment in favor of that measure, until after the last Baltimore Convention? Why has he re ained silent, while this free soil question was convulsing the nation in and out of Congress during the last three years? Why that long silence, if he believed so much danger really existed in the extension of slavery? He has had frequent opportunities of making known his views; and had he done so, he might then have exhibited some claim to disinterestedness. No, it was only at the eleventh hour that he ventured out from his retirement, after the nominations of Cass and Taylor, and when he discovered that the principle of free territory was becoming a formidable ingredient in the approaching canvass. We tell the Buffalo Convention, that if anything is to be attained by that assemblage, they must indignantly repudiate and honesty in him—he has treacherously betrayed the party which sustained nim through a long life, and will again betray any party, and abandon any principle, for the sake of accomplishing a personal gratification. Trust him not in this great emergency—the occasion demands honesty, integrity, and political consistency. A traitor to one set of principles, cannot so summarily be converted to opposite extremes. The brand is upon him. Let the Buffalo Convention act nobly in choosing Judge M'Lean.

populate extremes. The brand is upon him. Let the Buffalo Convention act nobly in choosing Judge M'Lean.

Police Intelligence.

Arson and Larceny.—On Friday night, between It and 12 o'clock, the premises No 73 Nassau-street wer, discovered to be on fire. The room where the flame were blezing is occupied by Merss. Lapyre and Ladvere, publishers and printers of the Eco de Europe et les Deux Mondes. The rooms above these offices are occupied by Mir. George Hayward lithographer; and in a room directly over the fire was sleeping John Major, a lithographic printer, and his two sons, both small boys, who were all asleep until awkoned by the aiarm of fire, when, endeavouring to make their escape, and flying to the entry, found it impracticable, as the dense smoke rendered it impossible to get down stairs. The firemen came promptly, and soon extinguished the fire; not, however, until the whole of the papers and valuable correspondence were consumed, and, a large hole ournt in the ceiling. From the appearance of the fire, it was considered at the time to be the work of some incendiary, as fire was ecommunicated in two distinst places; and only for the timely arrival of the firemen. In all probability Mr. Major and his two sons would have perished in the flames. The most singular part of the story is yet to reake. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the same night, as officer owners and Carland, of the 6th ward police, were a during man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculi man sitting on one of the lonches, in rather a peculiar peculia

sorry for having done so. Justice Lothrop committed the accused to prison for trial.

Constructive Larceny.—Officer Bowyer, of the chief's office, arrested yesterday a gented looking man of the legal profession, by the name of Solomon B. Noble, on a charge of obtaining a gold lever watch, valued at \$200, the property of Mr. George C. Baldwin, jeweller, No. 170 Broadway, by a trick and device, under the following circums'ances, according to the affidavits. It appears that the accused called upon Mr. Baldwin on the 27th of last month, and represented that his mother wished to purchase a watch, and selected the abovementioned watch as one he thought would suit her, and wished them to let him take the watch up to show his mother; and if she did not fike it, he would return it again at 9 o'clock the next morning. Upon this condition, Mr Baldwin allowed him to take the watch.—However, 9 o'clock arrived, and no watch came back. The next day Mr. Baldwin allowed him to take the watch—were and that his mother said the watch did not exactly suither, and that he would bring it down the next day. Wr. Baldwin saw Mr. Noble, who stated that his mother said the watch did not exactly suither, and that he would bring it down the next day. Wr. Baldwin and the next day or not bringing the watch, that his wife had gone to Philadelphia. and by mistake took the watch with her, but faithfully promized that he would send it back on the third of August. This story, likewise, proved false; when Mr. Baldwin, finding that Mr. Noble was practising a deception upon him, applied to the chief of police, and Mr. Bowyer was deputed to unravel the mystery, which he did, by ascertaining that on the 27th of July, the day he obtained the watch from Mr. Baldwin, inding that Mr. Noble was practising a No. 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) Madison street, to take the watch to Mr. Simpson's pawn-shop and obtain \$25 on the same, which he did, bringing the meney to Mr. Noble, who was waiting at Tammany Hall until the job was done. Consequently, under these circumstances

sentations. Mr. Noble was taken into custody and conveyed before the chief of police, where he was detained until a further hearing before his honor the Mayor.

Tosch in Prison Again.—Officer Bowyer arrested yesterday Charles Baxter, commonly called "Tosch," a notorious pickpocket, who stands indicted on a charge of an attempt at grand larceny, in picking a man's pocket. A few weeks ago he was liberated from prison on straw ball, and yesterday he was brought in again, and locked up, in order to find better bail.

Airest of an Allege! Fugative.—Officer Crosiett, of the lower police, arrested, on Friday, a genteel looking man, by the name of Edwin Hayward, on a warrant issue dby Justin Lathrop, wherein he stands charged with being a fugitive from justice, from Pittsburg. Pennsylvania, where he obtained a bill of dry goods from the firm of Hampton, Smith & Co., amounting to \$338. It appears that Mr. Hayward called upon the above firm about the 9th of October last, and wished to purchase a bill of goods, representing at the time that he had, or was about to rent a large storehouse at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he intended doing business. Upon this representation, together with paying \$1000 cash, the goods were sold. Hampton & Smith taking Mr. Hayward's note, at 4 months, for the balance, \$1838. This went on until December following, when Hampton & Smith taking Mr. Hayward's note, at 4 months, for the balance, \$1838. This went on until December following, when Hampton & Smith taking Mr. Hayward's note, at 4 wonths, for the balance, \$1809. This went on until December following, when Hampton & Smith taking Mr. Hayward several other merchants, to the tune of over \$1000, are likewise sufferers. Mr. Hayward was taken before the magistrate, and detained to await a requisition from the governor of Pennsylvania. The accused, when arrested on Friday, was acting as clerk to Abel Riggs, grocer, No. 99 Catharine street. There are some doubts, from a partial examination before the magistrate, as to the identity of Mr. Hayward as it

MEXICAN PROTEST AGAINST THE TEEATY OF GUA-MENICAN PROTEST AGAINST THE THEATY OF GUADALOUPE DISMISSED BY THE SUPERME COURT.—The
Monitor Republicano, of the 13th July, at the city
of Mexico, publishes the protest laid before the
Supreme Court, from eleven representatives of
Congress, against the constitutionality of the treaty of Guadaloupe. On the 10th July, the court delivered its opinion in the presence of all the high
functionaries of government, declaring the treaty
to be constitutional, and that "the power of making peace, or declaring war, being vested in Congress, its unrisdiction over the subject-matter was gress, its jurisdiction over the subject-matter was exclusive, and the States composing the confederacy had no legal right to assume cognisance there-of." This puts the question at rest.

The potato blight is prevalent throughout Maine and it is feared, in all New England.